

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. McQUISTON.
POLISHING MACHINE.

No. 405,589.

Patented June 18, 1889.

Fig. 1.

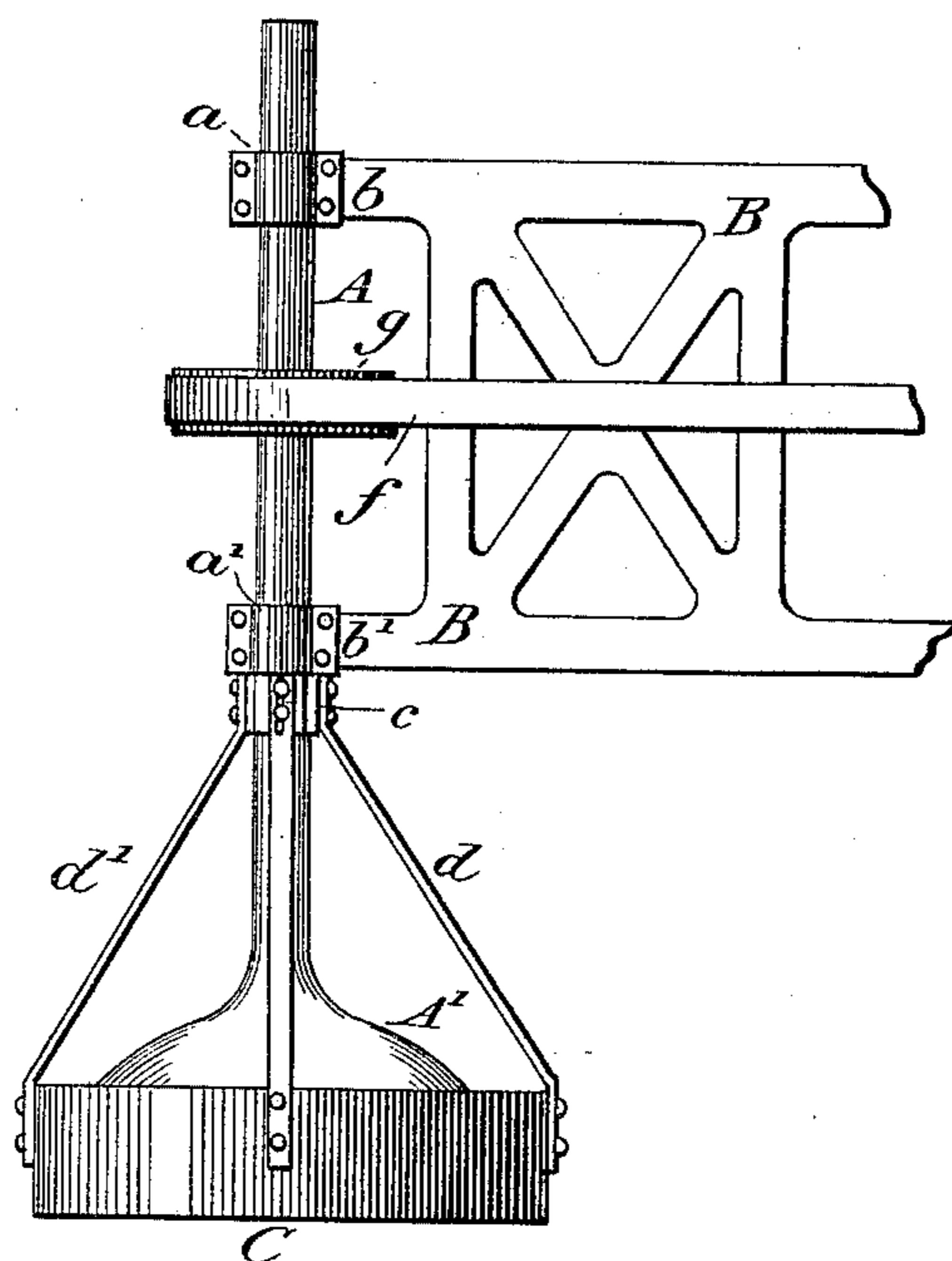


Fig. 2.

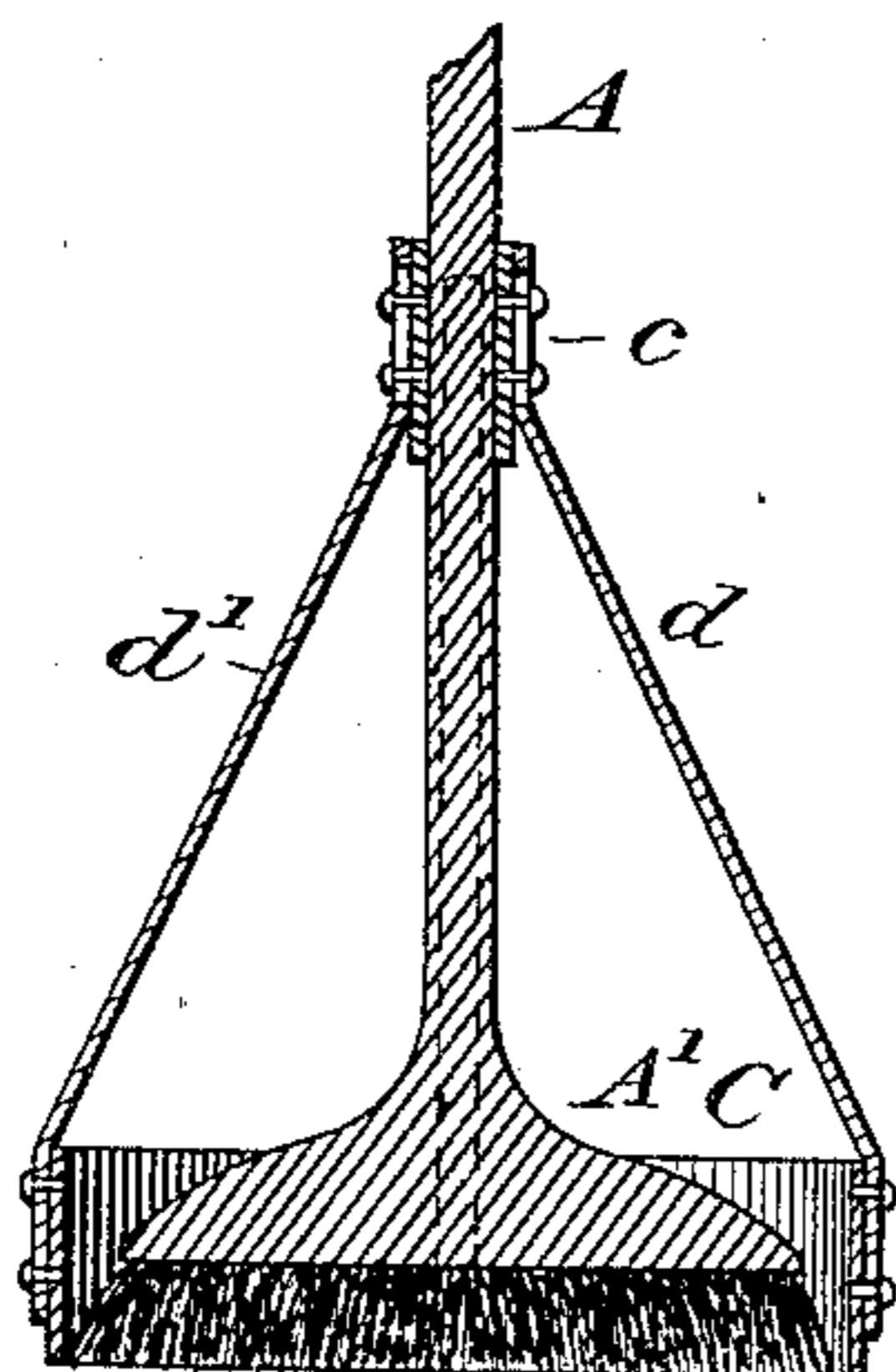
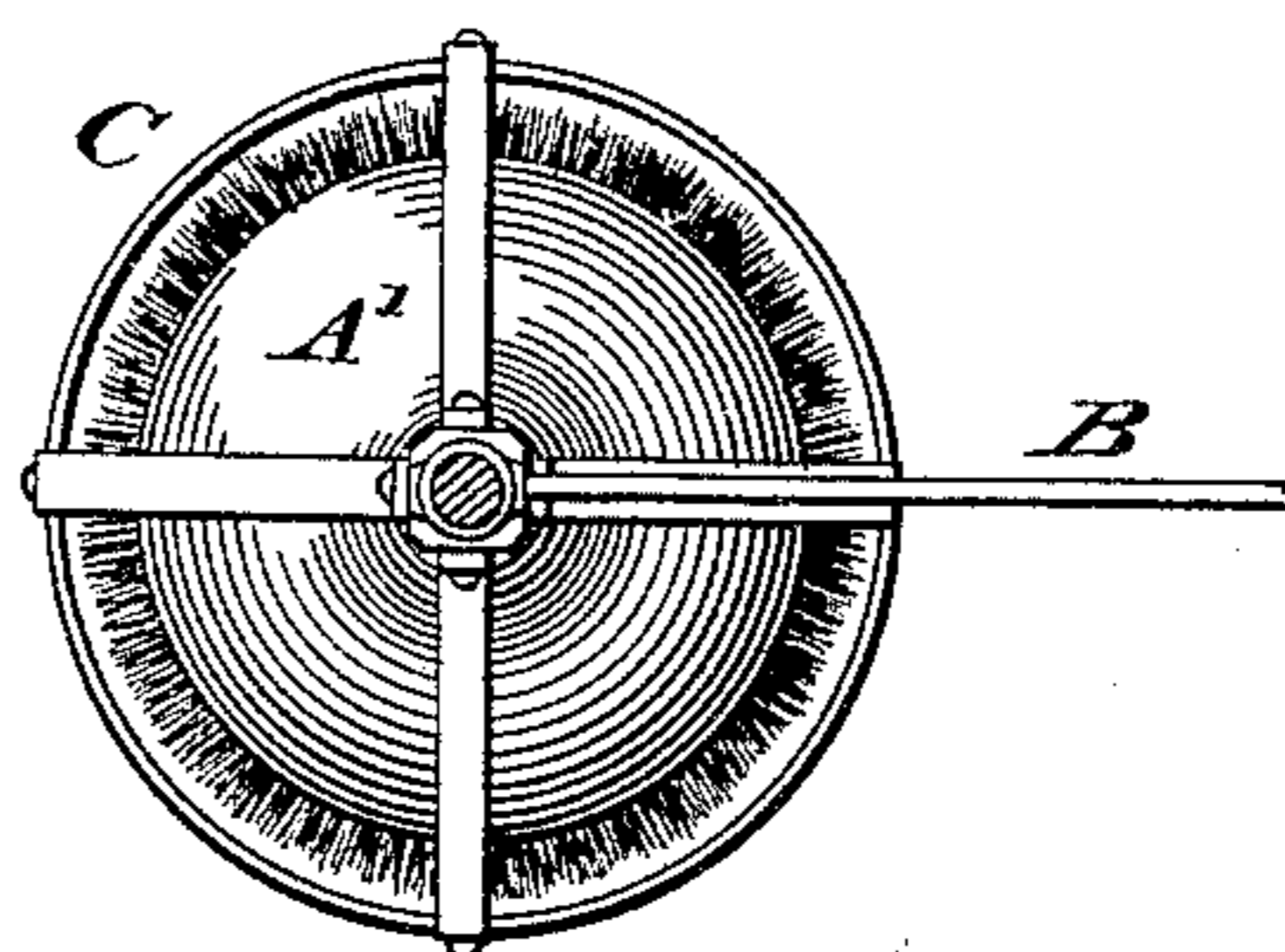


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

John Morris Jr.
Samuel L. Morris.

Inventor:

Wilson M. Quiston,
by
C. H. Worden
Attorney.

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POLISHING MACHINE.

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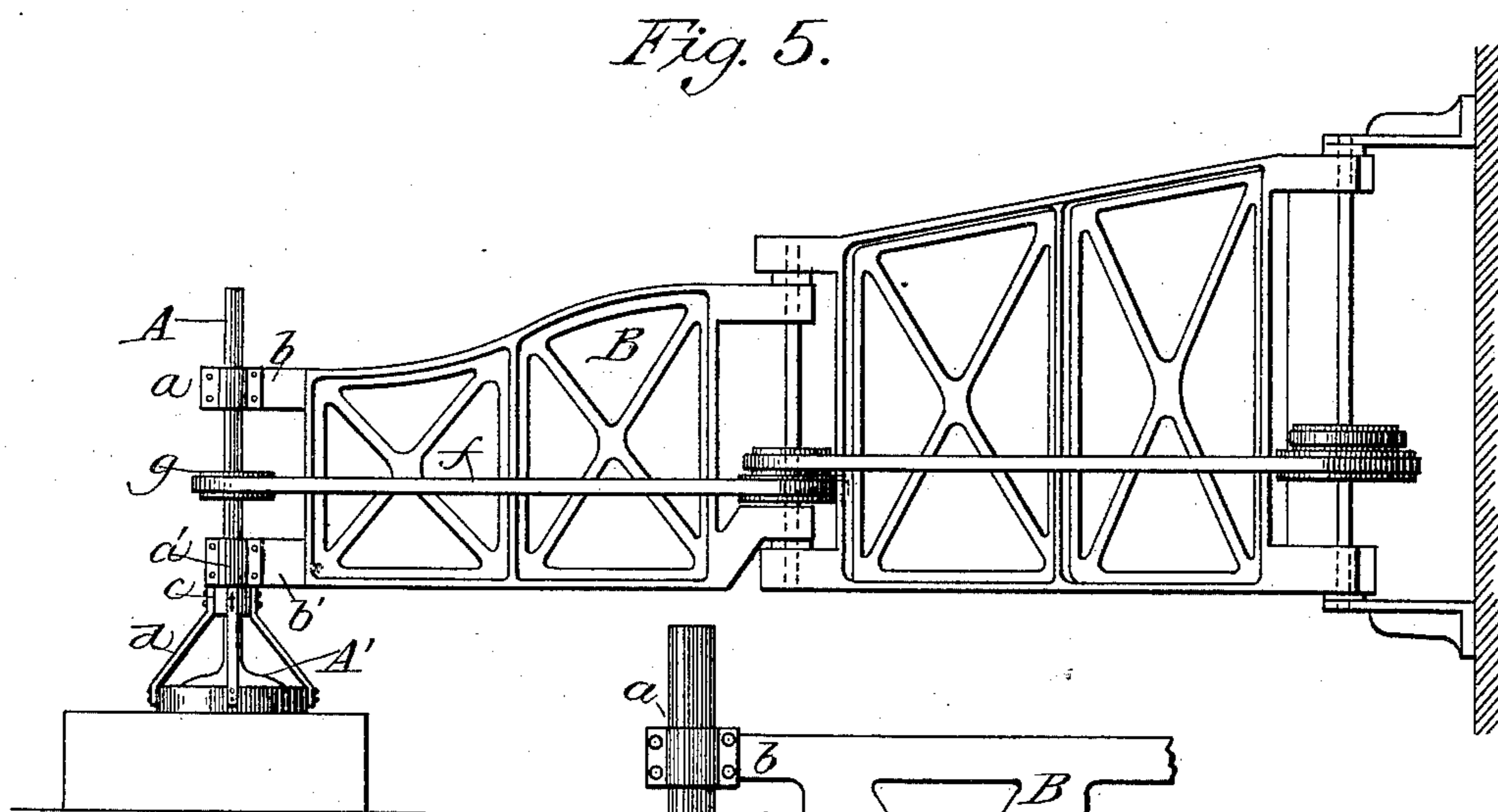
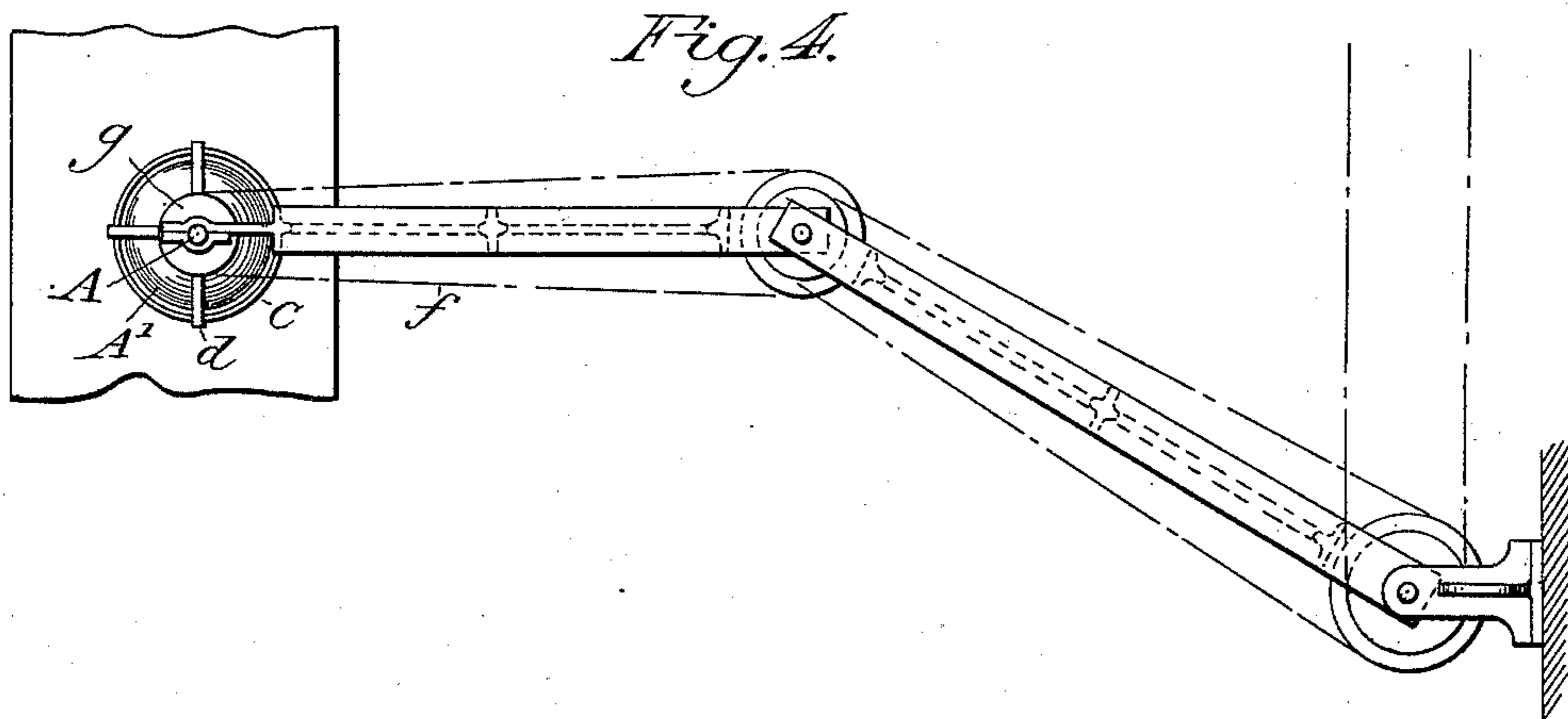
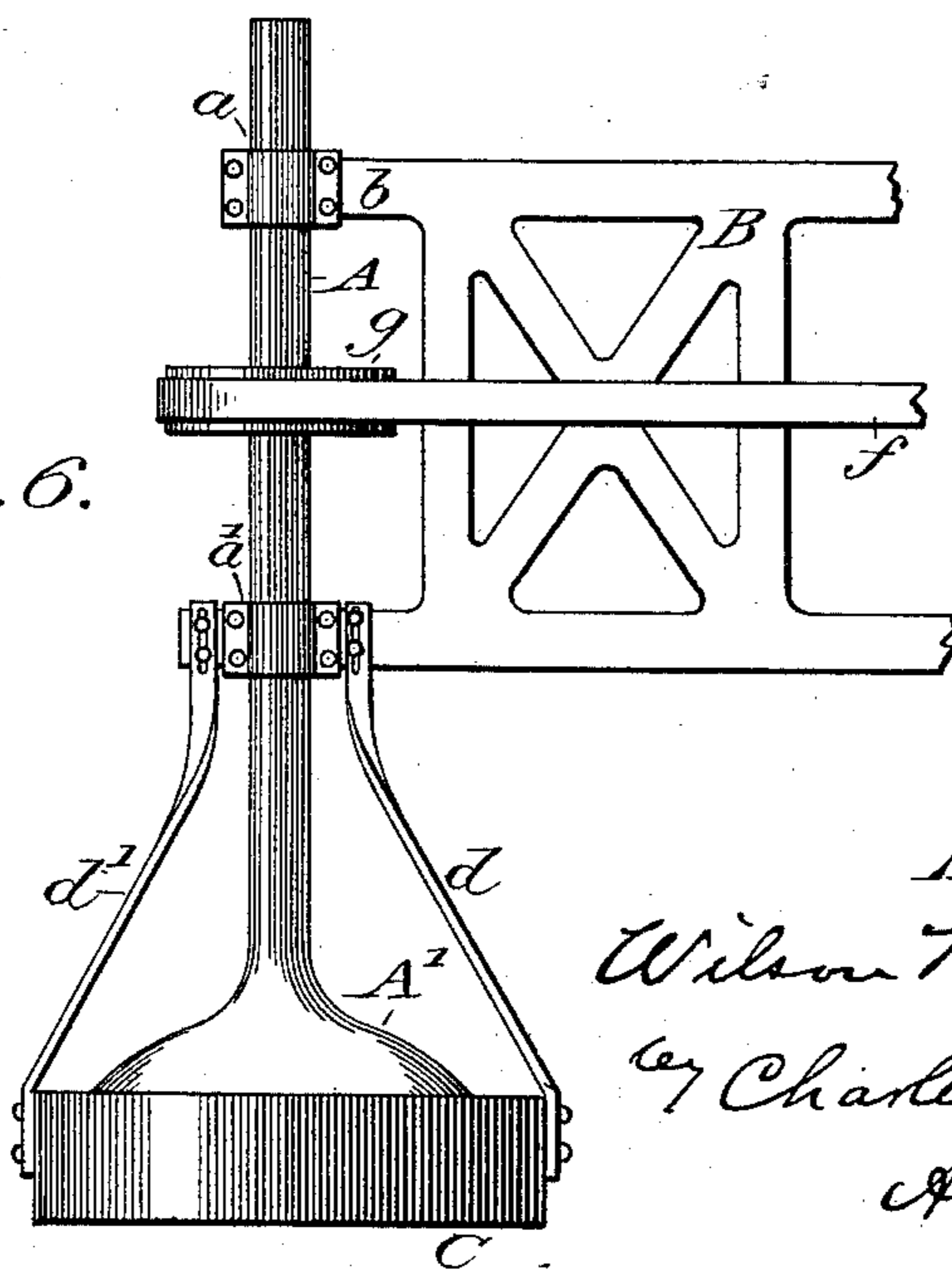


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
J. Logan
J. D. Morris

Inventor:
Wilson M. Quiston
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Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILSON McQUISTON, OF FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

POLISHING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,589, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed June 18, 1888. Serial No. 277,494. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON McQUISTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Polishing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of marble-polishing machines in which a back-and-forth movement, a movement from side to side, and a rotary movement are imparted to the polishing-head, provided on its under face with bristles, by means of a shaft journaled in one end of an arm or frame, the other end of which is loosely connected to one end of a second arm or frame by means of a shaft, the other end of the second arm or frame being loosely connected by a shaft to brackets fastened to a wall or post in such a manner as to permit the arms to swing in a horizontal plane, the rotary movement being produced by a series of pulleys and drive-belts connecting the shaft holding the polishing-head to a convenient motor. The usual form of apparatus upon which I use my device is shown in the patent of J. H. Cutler, dated February 9, 1886, No. 335,568, (title, "polishing-machines,") but is equally applicable upon polishing-machines in which the only movement is the rotary movement of the polishing-head and in which the article to be polished can be moved at will underneath the polisher.

My improvement consists in a device or hood partially covering the polishing-head and rigidly attached by means of oblique braces to the shaft holding the polishing-head or to the arm or frame in which said shaft is journaled, whereby the polishing compound is prevented from being thrown about or scattered by the centrifugal force of the revolving polisher.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part thereof, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the arm or frame, partly broken away, showing the shaft and polisher with the hood attached. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the shaft and polisher and hood. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a plan view. Fig. 5 is a side view; and Fig. 6 is a side view of a modi-

fication, showing the braces attached to the frame.

I have used similar letters throughout the different views to designate similar parts.

A is a vertical shaft, which revolves in the outer ends of the arms *b* and *b'* of the frame B, and to the lower end of which the polisher A' is attached.

g is a small pulley-wheel rigidly attached to the shaft A. A belt is passed over this pulley and over a similar one at the junction of the two arms of the frame. A third wheel is also attached to the center shaft and a fourth upon the wall or bracket shaft. The rotary motion of the polisher is imparted by a series of belts passed over these pulleys and connected to some convenient motor. At the end of each of the arms *b b'* is a double casting *a a'*, each half of which is provided with the half of a cylindrical socket. The shaft A revolves in these sockets. The marble or other surface is placed underneath the polisher A'. The polishing compound is placed upon the marble surface underneath the polisher, by the revolutions of which the polishing is accomplished. However, by the centrifugal force of the revolving polisher, the polishing compound is thrown about and wasted. I prevent this by a hood, which consists of a broad circular band of any suitable material, such as tin, zinc, sheet-iron, or paper. The diameter of the band is a little larger than that of the polisher, so as not to interfere with the revolutions of the same. The band is rigidly connected either to the lower arm *b'*, so as to allow the shaft and polisher to revolve independently of the hood, or to the shaft itself, so as to revolve with it. By preference I usually adopt the former method. The attachment is made by two or more oblique braces rigidly bolted or riveted to the band C and adjustably connected to the lower arm *b'* or to the shaft by set-bolts through slots in the upper ends of the braces. This mode of attachment permits the band to be lowered or raised to accommodate itself to the surface to be polished.

I have alluded to and briefly described a polishing-machine somewhat similar to that of J. H. Cutler, patented February 9, 1886;

but I do not desire to make any claim to that machine, and I limit myself to my improvement, consisting of the band and the mode of its attachment to the polishing-machine; and

5 What I wish to obtain a patent on is—

In a polishing-machine, a circular band surrounding the polishing-head and connected to the frame holding the polishing-shaft by

means of oblique braces rigidly attached to the band, having in the upper ends vertical slots, and attached to said frame by set-bolts through said slots, substantially as described.

WILSON McQUISTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN MORRIS, Jr.,
ARTHUR W. BRADY.